

An Asia Of America's Dreams

No, we do not like Communist China... John Chinaman, who among all of the Orient's teeming millions aroused in us the warmth of friendship, has become our enemy... We thought of him through the years as a man of character—a man who in hunger, famine and abject poverty nevertheless developed a wonderful sense of humor that contributed kindly little crinkles to the corners of his eyes.

He had our confidence and our unconscious sympathy in his struggles for survival... Today when we think of him, if we do think of him, we think of him as undependable, not to be trusted, a cunning, dangerous enemy, a threat to us and to the things that we cherish most... We do not like the Indonesian upon whom we have never gazed... Although we know very little about him, we classify him as a representative of those Far Eastern peoples who are or have been in rebellion... We do not like the fierce, roving desert tribes of Iran... Rarely until recent years did that desert warrior inspire so much as a second's reflection in our thinking... We are cold towards Nehru's India, an India which today is taking its first uncertain, wobbly steps as a free people charged with the handling of their own affairs... Indo-China, Burma, Malaya, or any one of a score of names may pass before our eyes, and we brush them aside with distaste, if not with a feeling of suspicion, hostility, and weariness.

Yet when all this is said—and it is being said in increasing volume on main street and the rural highways of America—we have yet to come up with the answer to one question. What is the Asia of America's dreams? Peaceful? Yes, peaceful within its own borders and in its relations with its neighbors and with the world. Contented with its lot? Well, not necessarily contented with its lot (Americans, if they stop to think, are far from contented with their own lot), but each and every one of us has a very definite idea of what we think the Oriental should typify in terms of individual character and world behavior. Each and every one of us has his own distinct idea of how we think John Chinaman and all of his neighbors in Asia could improve their daily lives, their standards of living, their communities and their rural regions. We know what they should and they should not do rather definitely.

How long do we allot them to effect the transition from the type of citizen they are now to the type of citizen we think they should be? We can say and many of us do say, "Let's be

done with all of this business. Let's get back in our own 'backyard' and tend to our own knitting." And if that sentiment prevails, then the bell tolls for another noble experiment in human relations.

What we are faced with is revolution affecting one huge continent peopled by hundreds of millions who in very understandable spirit now are expressing long-festering resentment against what they regard as exploitation of their natural wealth and their daily labors. Whatever we may think and whatever hopes we may cherish, the simple fact remains that we of the western world never will put Asia, or the Asiatic, back in the role that it and he occupied for more than a century of colonial expansion. He may be likened to Humpty-Dumpty; and, all the king's horses and all the king's men will not put him together again. He is on his way, in our judgment moving in the wrong direction, but if first facts are to come first, let us recognize that he is on his way, a way from which he may not be dissuaded easily. And if we want to be understanding, let us also recognize that there are reasons, basic reasons, why his eyes are aflame and his spirits run high in the quest for new worlds in which he will find in his belief a more satisfactory life for himself, his wife, and his children.

Shall we of the West search out these under-currents of Asia in objective spirit, shorn of fear, of prejudice, and of self-interest? Shall we undertake through examination of the widespread rebellion that is sweeping a big continent to recognize the real causes of that rebellion? Have we anything to offer this Asiatic in all of his ignorance of democratic processes that will appeal to his imagination and capture his interest? We ourselves are faced with the responsibility of trying to contribute to the fabric of a stable, peaceful Asia because we say and we fully accept as a self-evident truth that war in any quarter of the globe today is a continuing threat to the peace and security of the world.

The news from Korea, temporarily at least, is a trifle more grim, more ominous. When this was written, the news columns reflected that truce negotiations had met head-on in deadlock. That is only one phase of the larger problem of Asia where schemers and plotters, far less peaceful and far less concerned with the dignity of human freedom, have been preaching for the better part of a decade the deceptive philosophy of an "Asia for the Asiatics."

Three Of Wherry's Votes

Three of the votes cast by Nebraska's Senator Kenneth Wherry may have contributed to an eyebrow-lifting earlier in the week. They were recorded on the floor of the senate which was considering the appropriation bill for the agricultural department.

On a test vote recorded on an amendment offered by Senator Ferguson of Michigan to reduce the funds for soil conservation, Senator Wherry was listed in the news columns as having voted "for." It was a close shave, the Ferguson amendment being defeated 38 to 37. Nebraska's second senator, Hugh Butler, was not recorded.

Then on a committee amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill to increase funds available for soil conservation to 280 millions, which would make available an additional 55 millions, approved by the close vote of 41 to 39, the news columns recorded Senator Wherry as "against" the amendment, Butler not voting. On

a third amendment by Senator Douglas of Illinois to reduce by \$20,750,000, funds for soil conservation, rejected by a vote of 52 to 24, Senator Wherry was listed as "against" the Douglas amendment where previously he had supported the Ferguson amendment.

It was clearly a case of being in and out, around and about. Douglas, applying the pruning knife, would have reduced soil conservation funds by an approximate 20 millions. Ferguson, using a sharper blade, would have hacked off 80 millions, or would have cut four times deeper than Douglas. Senator Wherry supported the deeper cut, opposed the lesser cut, and opposed the committee amendment to increase soil conservation funds by 55 millions.

If you're asking us, there is a bit of open-field, swivel-hipped running with the ball that could bring the people in the stadium to their feet in utter amazement!

Brownell's Automobile Tour

Once again a former Nebraskan, the son of a pioneer Lincoln family, has embarked upon an exciting adventure. Two weeks ago Herbert Brownell, Jr., campaign manager in 1948 for Governor Thomas E. Dewey, took leave of the canyons of New York City, headed south and west by automobile on what his office said was a vacation tour.

But some prominent New York republicans indicated Brownell's vacation was to sound out sentiment respecting General Dwight Eisenhower as a potential party candidate for the presidency. The transplanted Nebraskan, they reported, would confer with party chiefs along the entire route, and at the same time talk with some southern democrats who are bitterly opposed to President Truman.

It is still another ten months before the nominating conventions meet in Chicago. But

there is an immense amount of "spade work" to be done, and to the extent that Mr. Brownell is passing up Washington and the larger centers of population along the eastern seaboard in favor of some of the regions more sparsely settled, he will be contributing a real service to his party. At the same time, Mr. Brownell's mission demonstrates that a portion of the organization has made up its mind that the hour has arrived for a showdown on American foreign policy.

Back of his trip is a determination by Governor Dewey, Senator Duff and other republicans to force the hand of the Taft followers. In the long run, Brownell may prove to be a liability to General Eisenhower. His liaison with congressional republicans has not always been the best. For no reason at all, he has seemed to get into their hair by a failure to listen and to follow their advice.

Smell Of The Pigskin

Although millions of baseball fans are mourning the fall of the White Sox from their lofty early-summer heights, and local fans have nothing more to cheer than the Lincoln Athletics titanic struggle to retain seventh place in the Western league, things are looking up on the football front.

Bobby Reynolds returned to Nebraska in the togethery of an Iowa baseball team, and didn't let down the spectators who came mainly to see him. His thoughts, however, were with his football mates when he talked to Star Sports Editor Norris Anderson at Fremont, and it was plain that Bobby can hardly wait to get those shoulder pads under his Cornhusker football uniform for what should be a big season.

Norrie shows signs of the times, too. He has what is known around the office as "Curtisitis"—a disease which strikes along about this time of the year. The ailment is not painful, is never fatal, but Norrie has it bad.

Perhaps it is too early in the year to be

thinking about the cool autumn days with the smell of the pigskin in the air, but time flies—Come to think of it, that first game is September 29, against Texas Christian university. Now where's that red pencil? Might as well draw a circle around the date on the calendar right now.

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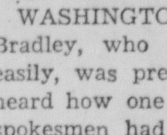
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PHONE — ALL DEPARTMENTS — 2-1234

— Washington Merry-Go-Round — Pentagon News Slip Irks General Bradley

By DREW PEARSON



WASHINGTON—General Omar Bradley, who doesn't get riled easily, was pretty sore when he heard how one of his own army spokesmen had blurted out to a press conference the name of an airborne division which had been transferred from Korea to Japan.

The incident took place in a press conference at which the army was explaining how Chinese communists had built up their strength in North Korea while we had weakened ours.

What happened was that General Ridgway had cabled Washington for permission to transfer the airborne division in question to northern Japan because of the fact that the Russians had two airborne divisions poised on the island of Sakhalin, threatening northern Japan. While the two Russian divisions have only one airplane between them to move one division at a time, Ridgway wanted to be on guard against a surprise airborne attack on Japan in case the truce talks broke down, and the communists launched an all-out offensive.

Washington accordingly gave permission to transfer the American airborne division back to Japan. Such a troop movement is highly secret. But the Pentagon briefing officer, anxious to prove that the Chinese have used the truce talks to build up their strength, blurted out the movement of this particular division to a roomful of newsmen to which foreign correspondents are admitted.

When General Bradley heard of this, he tried to call the army chief of staff, General Joe Collins, but couldn't reach him. So he summoned Assistant Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. C. L. Bolte and ordered a full investigation of who pulled the boner.

NOTE—Bradley also was irked at the army spokesman's statement that the U. N. deliberately halted its offensive, though we could have continued on to the Yalu river. This was why the defense department later officially disavowed the army spokesman.

—JOE'S COLD SHOULDER—Good old ex-speaker Joe Martin of Massachusetts, the original champion of General MacArthur, was pretty sore because he wasn't invited to sit with the general when MacArthur spoke to the Massachusetts legislature.

Martin is not only the leading congressman from Massachusetts, but published the letter which led Truman to fire MacArthur—some people think in a prearranged plan to bring the general home in a blaze of glory.

However, the Boston reception committee declined to invite Joe to sit on the floor of the Massachusetts legislature during the general's speech. So Martin decided not to attend the Boston ceremonies at all.

"I don't think I'd look very

— Washington Calling — G.O.P. Leaders Want To Draft Eisenhower

By MARQUIS CHILDS



WASHINGTON — When blunt, bluff Senator James Duff came back from a recent brief trip to the west, he radiated unaccustomed optimism. While essentially it was a nonpolitical trip, with some trout fishing on the side, he told associates that everywhere he had found spontaneous support for General Dwight D. Eisenhower for the presidential nomination among almost all republicans he talked with.

Duff explains that he did not solicit opinions but listened when those he met volunteered their views. Sentiment for Senator Robert A. Taft, Duff views he has recently championed was conspicuous by its absence, Duff reported.

A similar report was brought back by Senator Wayne Morse after a speaking trip in Oregon and Washington. Morse has declared for Eisenhower. He found overwhelming support for a bipartisan foreign policy and for his own independent views, with the Oregon A.F. of L. adopting a resolution at their convention for a favorable and unqualified endorsement of Eisenhower's views.

Going ahead with his plans to line up Eisenhower delegates in Pennsylvania, Duff professes to be unconcerned over the intra-party fight in his state. The delegates to be entered by Duff will pledge themselves publicly to vote for Eisenhower. Thus, in effect, it will be like running against the old Grundy machine, and Duff feels no doubt about what the outcome will be.

Later in the summer he hopes to slip away for a quick trip to Europe and an unheralded meeting with the general. Representative Hugh Scott of Philadelphia, one of the most active of the draft-like group, is now on his way to Paris where a visit to SHAPE is on his itinerary.

Whether reports similar to those brought back by Duff and Morse have reached Taft or whether he has become more acutely aware of the exceedingly tense international situation, in his latest speech at Plymouth, Mass., many observers detected a distinctly new note.

Speaking before the Plymouth county republican club, Taft said: "... So far as the general strategy of our foreign policy at the moment, therefore, is concerned, there is substantial unity between the administration and

good," explained the ex-speaker to friends. "One minute I'd be riding with the general in the motorcade, and the next minute sitting outside the state capitol with his chauffeur."

—FLEEING UNCLE SAM—

The automotive industry is now fleeing the taxpayers out of "billions of dollars" by charging the armed services "four to five times the manufacturer's price" for spare parts.

This is the conclusion of investigators for a house "watchdog" committee, headed by Congressman Porter Hardy, jr., of Virginia.

"The inflated profits and unnecessary costs will amount to several billions of dollars during the stepped up purchasing program in the present emergency," the investigators charge in a confidential report on the spare-parts scandal. "Due in part to the splitting of the profits, these amounts will not be substantially recovered by either taxation or renegotiation."

The report describes a "gentleman's agreement or informal understanding" inside the automotive industry "to bid on government business with the price to the distributor as a minimum."

"From there out there appears to be no limit," declares the report.

As a result, the government is forced to pay "four to five times" the actual cost, and the profits are split between all the middlemen—the manufacturer, assembler, distributors, retailer and repairman—who each receive "substantially the complete value of the part."

"Where the part is expensive, the price may be shaved down to three or four times its original value; and where the value of the part is relatively small, ten or even more times its value may be charged," the report explains.

—RFC FEES—

It looks like the republicans are even more successful than the democrats in tapping governmental money through the RFC. Guy Gabrielson's fees for getting an RFC loan make Chairman Bill Boyle's alleged fees look like peanuts.

Gabrielson, now republican national chairman, has collected a total of \$201,000 for helping Carthage Hydrocol, Inc., a synthetic gasoline plant in Brownsville, Tex., get a \$18,500,000 RFC loan.

His fees are broken down as follows: \$25,000 a year salary from 1946 through 1949, plus \$34,000 for legal services in 1945, plus \$2,975 for expenses in that year.

In addition Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., holding company for Carthage-Hydrocol, paid him \$65,000 up to 1950.

No matter what the party, it looks like it pays to be in politics.

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Nebraskans: In The Workshop And At Home

By RICHARD FENSLER

No. 88
Of A Series

THERE is an official at the state capitol whose job it is to look at chests—thousands of them.

He is Dr. E. A. Rogers, acting director of the state health department, who has viewed most of approximately 500,000 chest X-rays taken by the three mobile units employed by the department.

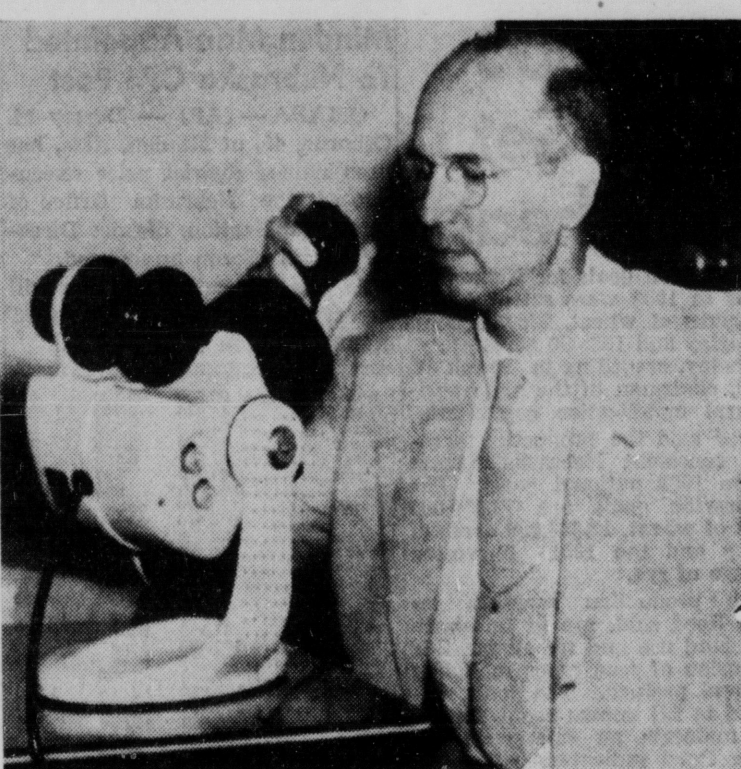
Whenever he finds a chest abnormality in the heart or lungs, or a bone disorder, Dr. Rogers sends a detailed report to the private physician of the person involved. Those whose X-rays show them to be normal also are notified of the fact.

An example of the service he and his associates are rendering is the case of a prominent member of a community who was referred to his physician for what appeared to be an early tumor of the chest. Diagnosis indicated it was a malignant tumor and it was removed before it could cause trouble. If he had not found out about the condition, it might have proved fatal. Numerous other persons are able to put themselves under observation after discovery of a chest abnormality.

DR. ROGERS has been with the state health department since September, 1938. In June, 1939, he became director of the tuberculosis survey, a position he held until last May when he became acting director of the health department.

During his service with the department, he has seen tuberculosis detection advance from the slow skin test method to the present speedy miniature X-rays technique in which X-rays are taken on 100-foot rolls of 70 millimeter film.

Before joining the state health



DR. E. A. ROGERS . . . almost 500,000 chests.

department staff, Dr. Rogers took airplanes. His wife, Helen, and post-graduate work in public health at the University of Michigan school of public health. He returned to that school in 1947 to complete work on his master of public health degree. He received his medical degree from the University of Nebraska medical school in 1935.

WHEN not studying chest X-rays, Dr. Rogers likes to build and fly gas-powered model

airplanes. His wife, Helen, and 17-year-old son, James, assist him in this hobby. They now have five models on the flight line.

The Rogers family also includes two daughters, Lou Ann, 14, and Sharon, 10.

Dr. Rogers holds the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Nebraska national guard. He served five years as a medical officer in World War II, and is on the staff of the adjutant general of Nebraska.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Editorial Note: Be brief. A letter limited to 200 words or less is more likely to be read. Letters signed by a pen name must be accompanied by the writer's name and address. Letters represent only contributor's view.

How's Your Sunburn?

Lincoln, Neb. To the editor of The Lincoln Star: In a recent report we read that sun rays are very dangerous to the human body in that they may cause cancer. In spite of that fact, Lincoln has become a semi-nude colony overnight. Both men and women go about the city in indecent attire. No wonder the world conditions have become as they are. Pray tell, who started all this?

ISAAC B. FLINT.

Public Housing

Lincoln, Neb. To the editor of the Lincoln Star: A few thoughts on the present campaign being whipped up, apparently to force the city council into some action on "public housing," before the state law requiring a public vote on the subject can go into effect.

1—Let's be accurate. Please stop calling it "low cost" housing. It is no such thing. It is "subsidized housing," subsidized by all taxpayers, the large majority of whom cannot themselves afford to live in houses costing as much as the ones the public-housers would build. Will Max Swan, manager of the city housing authority, deny that these units will cost \$10,000.00 each? They cost closer to \$12,000.00 in Omaha. Did your house cost \$10,000.00, dear reader?

2—Let's encourage real low-cost housing. Go out and see what private builders are putting up to sell for \$5,700.00, with payments UNDER \$40.00 per month after a down payment of a few hundred dollars.

3—Let's urge congress to take off restrictions on building such truly low-cost homes for rent. Our beneficent government, which forces up building costs by rent controls, wage spirals and other inflationary devices, has done nothing in the housing field since World War II ended except to encourage people to spend more than they could afford for housing—and to plead for HIGH COST public housing projects.

4—Let's encourage builders to construct at least 1,000 of these real low-cost houses—and seek investors who would put up at least 500 of these for low-rent—if congress will permit. Then, families paying \$40 or \$50 for pig-stys can move into these.

5—If we as citizens have failed in the few flagrant cases being featured in the newspapers, let's ask the Community Chest to increase its budget a little and let's each give a little more so we can move those families out of pig-stys and let's GIVE them a few dollars a month, if necessary, to pay rent on better quarters. If charity is needed, let's provide it!

6—Finally, let's support Mayor Anderson in his very sensible plan to secure an accurate list of the families which would qualify for subsidized housing. There's a lot of loose talk about 700 units needed, with a minimum of 350 at once. If even 350 were built, it would take a needle-hunting crew to find 350 families legally qualified. Of course, it wouldn't be hard to find several times that many who would like to live in better houses than 80 percent of Lincoln citizens inhabit, for a few dollars a month—and who would be willing to suppress their ambition for a better earning power just so they could continue to live in subsidized housing.

Let's turn up a few rocks and really study the facts about subsidized housing!

LOW-COST HOUSER.

Lincoln, Neb. To the editor of The Lincoln Star: If it weren't for the long inter-apartments and houses, furnished and unfurnished, at all prices, people might get the impression there was a housing shortage in Lincoln. These people who live in chicken houses and basements must like it, or why don't they move? I pass up all the T-bone steaks and ham and settle for the cheapest meat and am glad to get it. People spend their money for what they

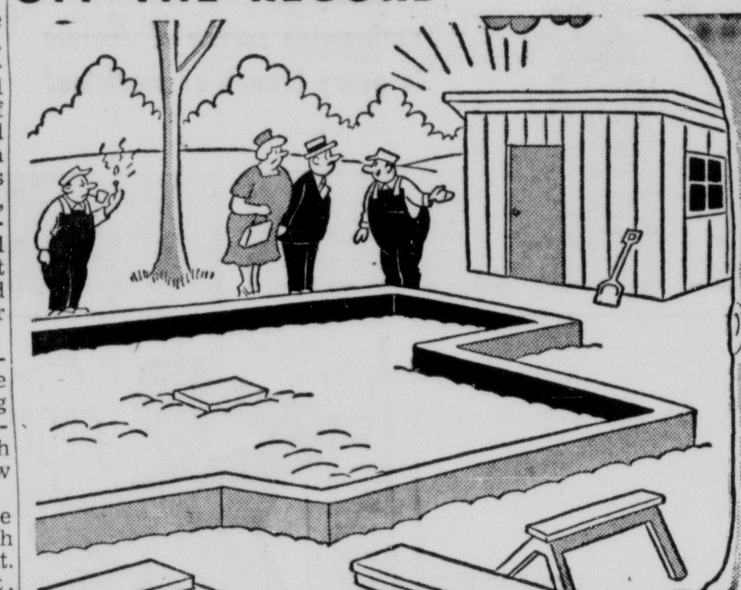
want most. One can't hire an hour's work done without paying big wages that I can't afford. Who are these people who can't pay to live and make a home, with wages as they are?

If We Must Choose

Alexandria, Neb. To the editor of the Lincoln Star: Which, soil-saving or flood control? Probably it will not be necessary to choose between them. No doubt, any solution of the problem of how to keep this rich, light, windblown soil of ours pretty much in the place where it now is will also be a solution for the control or elimination of these disastrous floods. But if we have to choose, then which do we choose? One does not have to ponder long on the following two facts to come up with the right answer. If the soil is saved in place, its rich fertility will rebuild city after city destroyed by floods. If the soil is allowed to flow down the Missouri river, there will be but one thing left for us to do and that is to make a raft of some sort.

OFF THE RECORD

By ED REED



"We're making good progress on your new home, Mr. Smith. We just finished our tool shed."

Accident and Sickness Insurance now offered by NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A NEW and liberal program of Accident and Sickness insurance policies, including Hospitalization and Medical Expense benefits, is now offered by New York Life. This 107-year-old company is one of the largest mutual life insurance companies in the world. Its new Accident and Sickness policies stress liberal benefits and broad coverages at the lowest possible cost. They offer cash income during disability and provide funds to pay doctor and hospital bills. Ask a New York Life agent to tell you about them. New York Life Insurance Company, 51 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

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IS A GOOD MAN TO KNOW